

## The News and Herald.

WINNSBORO, S. C.

P. M. DEES  
Editor and Publisher

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### HELPING DEFEAT THE WEEVIL

Much is being said all over the State about a co-operative drive against the boll weevil. Counties are being laid off in districts and speakers and demonstrators obtained to carry home the importance of this move. Much good will be accomplished. But, in addition to that, we want to make a suggestion that is not the most important work in connection with this work; first things should come first, and there is a prime necessity which should be considered, the upbuilding of the soil—the "ground-work" of the campaign, so to speak.

We are not a farmer or a demonstrator, and yet we are confident that we have an insight into this problem and its solution. This conclusion has come from reading, discussion with experts, and observation of results of experiments. There were good crops made in this county by some farmers this year, and we do not go so far as to say that all the good farmers made crops, nor all the failures came from the efforts of poor farmers. The same condition has been noted in other sections of the State. But wherever it was that good crops were made, there was one common thing involved, these farmers had been building their soil, or at least putting back as much as they took out, and had practiced rotation with crops that tended to increase rapid growth and productivity. In other words his success is not the result of what he has done after, but what he did BEFORE THE WEEVIL CAME. Since that time he has only been carrying on what was already begun.

Another thing we have observed, and that is successes with cotton are now obtained by big farmers, those who command large forces of labor, reserve stock, modern implements, and reserve cash—those who could afford to let their land rest over a season from a money crop with a soil builder, and mostly, but in not all cases, those who inherited their real estate or part of it, and did not have to farm it to death to pay for it at the same time they were making a living. But the man who is called the small farmer has spent his life paying for a piece of land; while over that out of its same fruits he had to live; and naturally as the further he went the greater would be his loss if he failed, he could not take chances in soil building, but had to dig out of it every year enough to satisfy the demands of his creditors. Now he has to pay again for being forced to extract yearly every ounce of productivity in order to deliver so many pounds of lint cotton to be applied on the purchase price of his land. Now in order to cope with a serious situation, he has to do after the weevil came what the rich man could afford to do before the weevil came. At the first declaration of War between England and Germany some farsighted statesmen went up and down the land preaching "Preparedness", but the admonition being indifferently neglected, we had to raise and train an army after the United States entered the conflict. The small farmer could not prepare because he had that debt which had to be paid every year. He could not afford to experiment.

What is to become of him? We assert and defy contradiction that the small property holders, collectively, are the backbone of America. They are the foundation of our economic structure. Did you ever see the concrete of a building foundation made of huge stones, with big gaps and vacant places between the meeting points? The material is small! rocks of uniform size, with the greatest overlapping of contact. In a wall, the bricks are laid with overlapping joints. The whole assembling may be lifted up, but it takes unbelievable pressure to crush it down; one or even many brick or stone may be removed and its removal will scarcely even alter the appearance of the structure. Suppose a building were made of mammoth stones. How many could be taken out without the whole thing falling? So it is in a community. Divide one section of 10,000 acres among one hundred farmers, and another of like size among 10 farmers, then let adversity of any nature come and see which becomes bankrupt first.

This small farmer needs help. He needs strong medicine—financial help, not advice. He needs to build up his land so that it will produce early before the big weevil damage. But how is he to live while doing it? The

State of South Carolina has a bad case of boll weevil boils. Poisoning and picking up squares and sprays and conjures are local antiseptics. She has got to tone up the condition of her soil. When she does that all these little sores can never become an organic affliction but can be held as only a local rash. But how can it be done?

Let's tear a leaf out of Uncle Sam's book. At the outbreak of the War the greatest need was for ships. Many contractors agreed to build ships if the government would lend them the money to buy equipment. Ships were built under government inspection to overflowing the demand. The money loaned was rapid, and the contractors then made their profit. Can not the State of South Carolina make an appropriation, or private capital be incorporated, for advancing yearly to small land-owning farmers the money necessary to live and raise the productivity of his land. The farmer will make application for this aid in the same manner as to the Federal Land Bank, pledging as security his equity in the land. Until his land is in condition to make cotton successfully he is to work under the direction of an agent of the State, who shall tell him what crops to plant and how to cultivate them in order to make a living and at the same time raise the value of his land. Beginning with the fourth year the farmer must begin to repay the loan, and he will then be in better shape to pay back the money—to carry the double load—than he now is to make only a living and pay taxes.

Is South Carolina to become bankrupt because of the weevil? Is land which heretofore made large returns to be confiscated for taxes, with no bidders? All investment values are based on earning capacity, and nobody wants an investment with no dividends. Most emphatically, No! South Carolina will get out of this financial predicament, but the welfare of her common, everyday, working farmers must be protected. They have been our pillars of strength, and on them still must be the weight of our establishment.

### OUR NEW ROAD SYSTEM

Whether or not the people of Fairfield realized the full significance of their action when they voted five hundred thousand dollars for building roads is a question. Of course, the result that was ever in mind was their own benefit. However, when the Chamber of Commerce of a neighboring city prepares a banquet to celebrate progress in Fairfield county, it brings to our mind more emphatically that just as we are progressive so are we advancing the welfare of the whole State; and just as we are ultraconservative and do-nothing, just so do we retard the advance of progress among our neighbors. One dullard in school can lower the standard, one miser with the balance of power in a community can tie up all civic activities, and one county by its bad roads can send traffic hundreds of miles out of the way.

Twelve miles in Fairfield county, out of the highway from Columbia to Charlotte has been sending tourists out of the direct route, around by Camden and Lancaster—around their elbow to get to their thumb. Can one imagine the feelings of Rock Hill, Chester and other towns above here, when their work and expenditures to attract this travel was for naught because Fairfield county's roads were impossible except at certain seasons? Of course they had reason for rejoicing and celebrating when we took this step and completed the course. Our bond issue and the completion of this road will effect not only ourselves and our neighbors, but will shorten the distance from Maine to Florida, thereby becoming a benefit to every autoist who rides the road.

### TRESPASS NOTICE

All persons, without regard to color are hereby notified and warned not to hunt, fish, cut timber or otherwise trespass on any of the lands or property owned or controlled by any of the undersigned without written permission from the undersigned or their duly appointed manager of said lands or farms.

Any person who shall violate the terms of this notice will be prosecuted under the laws of this State in such case made and provided.

Southern Power Co.  
Wateree Power Co.  
Great Falls Farms Co.  
Wateree Farms Co.

The only thing some people ever do in their life worth telling in their newspaper funeral notice.

FOR SALE—A nice lot and house in Winnsboro. Also a farm of 130 acres. One mile from the heart of Winnsboro. See J. L. or J. R. Cathcart.

## TO BUILD 100 NEW HOUSES

Lockhart Mills Plan Expansion; Will Operate Full Force, Day and Night.

Chester.—The second announcement of a large textile expansion in this section within a few weeks' time is that the Monarch-Lockhart mill, at Lockhart, 19 miles west of Chester, is to increase the present working force in the daytime and make it possible to operate all the plant at night instead of only a small part of it, as heretofore, by erecting 100 new residences. This will bring 150 additional operatives to these mills and increase the population of Lockhart to 2,000.

The other textile development is the \$1,500,000-loom plant, No. 3 mill of the Republic cotton mills at Great Falls, on which construction will commence at once.

Since the completion of the power plant at Lockhart it has made hydro-electric power plentiful and motors have been installed in all parts of the Monarch-Lockhart mills and the entire plant is now driven by electricity, which gives more satisfaction in every way. The use of water power at the mills is now discontinued. The new power plant has a maximum capacity of 15,000 horsepower.

The Monarch-Lockhart mills, under the splendid management of J. Roy Fant, who is secretary and assistant treasurer, in recent years has made remarkable strides.

Lockhart mills were built 27 years ago, there first being one mill. Ten years later the second mill was built, its capital stock prior to recent merger with Monarch mills of Union, being \$1,300,000. In January, 1918, the Lockhart and the Monarch mills were merged and the name now is Monarch-Lockhart mills. The older mill has an equipment of 32,000 spindles and 900 looms, and the second mill 25,000 spindles and 800 looms. One plant manufactures print cloths and the other sheetings. Annually the two mills at Lockhart consume 10,000 bales of cotton, and the total annual output of cloth in yards is 1,900,000. The Lockhart mill employs 600 persons, and the average weekly pay roll is \$6,500.

### Baptist Association in Convention.

Darlington.—The annual meeting of the Welsh Neck association took place last week and the usual interesting session was enjoyed by all. This is a Baptist organization, and it has a long and honorable record, being numbered among the strongest and best of these numerous religious gatherings. Darlington sent the usual strong delegation, among these being Mr. and Mrs. George B. Brasington, Mr. and Mrs. B. O. Bristow, Mr. and Mrs. F. E. McGill, Mrs. A. N. Young, Mrs. J. T. Langston, Dr. A. M. Hill, J. B. Edwards and Dr. P. A. Bethea. Rev. F. W. Putney and the Rev. G. P. White will be ex-officio chairman of each delegation, one from the First Baptist church and the other from the Central Baptist church. The meeting this year will be at Mt. Elton church, near Lydia, and the country friends have made these gatherings exceedingly pleasant always.

Sun Time Must Rule in Greenwood, Greenwood.—How the 35,000 and more people of Greenwood and Greenwood county tell the time of day is a matter that is puzzling County Auditor Joe Lake, whose annual abstract shows that only 46 gold or silver watches were being returned for taxation in 1922. In 1921 93 gold watches were returned for taxation, the past year having shown a decrease of 47. With only one watch to every 750 souls, the county auditor wonders that they ever catch trains on time.

Other interesting facts are shown by the auditor's abstract. In spite of the depression, automobiles increased by over 100 in Greenwood last year, 2,124 having been returned for taxation.

The assessed valuation of property was reduced in Greenwood \$669,517 in the past year. The lowered tax rate and the reduction in the assessment saved the tax-payers of the county \$128,266.54. The assessed valuation of property in Greenwood was \$10,343,113 last year, and the total amount of taxes levied amounted to \$253,883.06.

### May Change Highway.

Greenville.—A movement is now on foot which may change the present route of the state highway between Greenville and Easley to a road passing out of the city through the Judson mill community and taking a straight course to Easley. It was learned through Joseph R. Bryson, secretary of the county delegation, who has received a letter from State Highway Engineer Moorefield, indicating the proposed change. The matter has been under discussion at meetings of the delegation and it was informally agreed that such a change of route would be available if the cost was not excessive.

### Depot at Mars Bluff Entered.

Florence.—Robbers broke into the depot at Mars Bluff, blew open the iron safe and cleaned out its contents, taking \$5,000 in mortgages, \$500 in Liberty bonds and about \$50 in cash, the money being the cash receipts for the day of the Atlantic Coast Line's agency, but the mortgages and bonds belonging to the agent. No trace of the robbers could be found by officers who investigated the looting. A pile of ashes was found near the depot and it is believed that robbers burned the mortgages there.

## RED CROSS HEALS WOUNDS OF WAR

25,000 Disabled Ex-Service Men in Hospitals After Four Years of Peace.

### CHAPTERS' FIELD OF SERVICE

Every Veteran Needing Help Gets Individual Attention of Sympathetic Workers.

When on November 11 the world halts to observe the fourth anniversary of Armistice Day, and the American Red Cross inaugurates its Annual Roll Call for the enrollment of the 1923 membership, the people of the United States may well pause to think of the unparalleled contribution to the cause of peace made by our Army and Navy in the World War. The glory of it is a common tradition; but the wounds of war remain. They are not healed in a day, in a year, nor in four years. And on Armistice Day there will be under treatment in Government hospitals over 25,000 ex-service men, broken physically by wounds, exposure, nervous strain and exhaustion incident to their service in the war.

The Government without stint is undertaking to furnish these disabled men with the compensation and medical care to which they are entitled, yet their especial care is a duty of the Red Cross. Why? Because the Government cannot handle the cases of ex-service men individually; it must handle these men in bulk under a standardized policy. The Government has neither the authority, the funds or the equipment for working out the problem of the individual man. There is where the American Red Cross finds its greatest field for service, aiding through its very active Chapters in reaching the disabled man with immediate practical help, assisting his family while his claim is emerging from the process of adjustment, furnishing articles of comfort, funds to tide over the difficult periods, the friendly touch of personal encouragement, helpful recreation and worry-dispelling amusement. It is the warm hand of sympathy and understanding which the American Red Cross extends to the majority of these disabled ex-service men, some of them friendless in the whirl of life, thousands of them with wives and children dependent upon them, and hundreds of them frequently helpless in the face of grim necessity.

2,679 Chapters Aiding Veterans. In this work, upon whose accomplishment the American Red Cross is urging a record-breaking enrollment in the Roll Call which opens on Armistice Day and closes with Thanksgiving Day, 2,679 Chapters in all parts of the country are engaged. This is 350 more than were working for ex-service men last year when approximately \$10,000,000 was expended by the National Organization and the Chapters working together in harmonious unity.

For the current fiscal year National Headquarters appropriated \$3,090,692.90, an increase of \$365,560.84 over the amount spent for the work among ex-service men in the year ended June 30 last. Since it is estimated that the Chapters will expend close to \$7,000,000 from their own funds, the grand total of Red Cross expenditures for this single work is expected again to reach the \$10,000,000 mark by June 30, 1923.

Hospital and District Office Work. During the fiscal year a total of over 1,000 persons, paid and volunteer, has been engaged in Red Cross duty in hospitals or district offices of the U. S. Veterans' Bureau. An average of 8,000 new cases requires definite and particular attention each month. The demand for Chapter-made articles for hospital patients is constant.

During last year Service Claims and Information Service at National Headquarters handled 37,200 compensation and insurance claims, 24,560 allotment and allowance cases, and 9,700 miscellaneous claims. Since February, 1919, it has disposed of 64,174 allotment checks payable to veterans which the Post Office Department reported undeliverable.

The Chapter is the unit of the Red Cross organization which is accessible to every disabled veteran or his family. Between July 1, 1921, and June 30, 1922, the Chapters had reported 1,685,079 instances of service to ex-service men and their dependents, at a cost estimated from report now at hand of more than \$5,340,000.

The basis of this far-reaching work of the Red Cross is the individual needs of the disabled veteran to the end that he may obtain his rights under the law, that his especial wants may be immediately supplied, that his own and his family's situation may be rendered happy and cheerful, and that their outlook for the future may visualize incentives for independent and fruitful effort.

Spread Christmas Joy Abroad. More than 100,000 Christmas boxes for the children of Central Europe were packed by the Junior Red Cross last year. The spread of Christmas joy through these boxes will be largely increased this year because of the plans already under way.

Your Peace-Time "Bit". Not "all you can," but your "bit." \$1, make for strength of the American Red Cross in peace-time service. Strength in numbers multiplies service. Join today.

## TAX NOTICE

In accordance to law, the tax books will open on October 15th for collection of taxes and remains open to December 31st without penalty, and for the month of January one per cent on delinquents; for the month of February one per cent additional on delinquents; and for 15 days in March, 1st to 15th, five per cent additional on delinquents; on all real and personal property.

	Mills
State purposes	7½
Ordinary county	5½
Special county	2
Constitutional school	3
Special Tax for Schools	
District No. 1	6
District No. 2	8
District No. 3	6
District No. 4	4
District No. 5	0
District No. 6	8
District No. 7	9
District No. 8	6
District No. 9	9
District No. 10	6
District No. 11	6½
District No. 12	4
District No. 13	6
District No. 14	12
District No. 15	13
District No. 16	10
District No. 17	8
District No. 18	12
District No. 19	2
District No. 20	7
District No. 21	6
District No. 22	7
District No. 23	4
District No. 24	2
District No. 25	2
District No. 26	2
District No. 27	10
District No. 28	6
District No. 29	2
District No. 30	8
District No. 31	8
District No. 32	7
District No. 33	4
District No. 34	10

In addition to the above taxes, the following districts have special levies for bonds, as follows:

District No. 13	2 mills
District No. 14	5 mills
District No. 16	5 mills
District No. 34	8½ mills
District No. 11 (road)	7½ mills

Also one (\$1.00) dollar poll tax on all male citizens from the age of 21 to 60 years old; also a commutation road tax of \$3.00 on all citizens between the ages of 18 and 55 years,

except duly ordained ministers and teachers actually engaged in school work, and payable from Oct. 15th, 1922, to March 15th, 1923; also a capitation tax of \$1.25 on all dogs, payable only during the month of January, 1923.

Office will be kept open during legal hours for the collection of same.

A. LEE SCRUGGS,  
Treasurer of Fairfield County.

## NOTICE

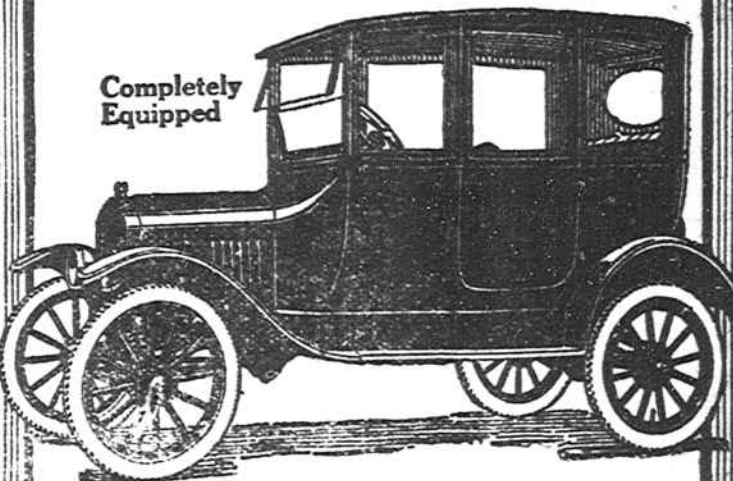
Notice is hereby given that the undersigned intends to file with Honorable W. Banks Dove, Secretary of State, on December 2nd, 1922, a Declaration for a charter for a corporation under the name of "Shivar Springs, Incorporated," which proposed corporation is to have its principal place of business at Shelton, South Carolina. The general nature of the business which it proposes to do is the production and sale of Shivar Springs mineral water and other mineral water and waters; the manufacture and sale of Shivar Springs ginger ale and other ginger ales and soft drinks of all kinds, and soda water syrups of all kinds in bottles and in bulk; to own or otherwise acquire hotels, cottages, boarding houses and places of amusement and to conduct or operate the same; to conduct and do general merchandise or mercantile business; and to do all other things incident or necessary to the successful conduct or operation of all above matters set forth; buy and sell real estate and do all other things incident or necessary to the buying and selling of real estate. The capital stock of the proposed corporation to be Fifty Thousand Dollars, divided into five hundred shares of the par value of One Hundred Dollars each. The undersigned, Mrs. Ida S. Shivar, resides at Shelton, S. C., and John D. Jacobs resides in the City of Atlanta, Fulton County, State of Georgia. Notice is also given that a meeting of the subscribers to the capital stock of said company will be held at the office of John K. Lamblin, Attorney, Union, S. C., on Saturday, December 9th, 1922, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of organizing the Company and election of directors.

John D. Jacobs,  
Mrs. Ida S. Shivar,  
Shelton, S. C. October 27th, 1922.

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